

Tarea 1

Soluciones

Fecha de entrega: 29 de agosto de 2006

Entregas individuales

1. Cálculos sencillos

1.1. $\ln(4 + \frac{10}{\sqrt[2]{3}})$

ans = 2.2797

1.2. $a = \exp(\sin(89 + \pi))$

a = 0.42313

1.3. $A = [4 \ 8; 9 \ 2]$

A'

ans =

4 9

8 2

$A * A$

ans =

16 64

81 4

$2A$

ans =

8 16

18 4

$A(:, 1)$

ans =

4

9

A^2

ans =

88 48

54 76

$\text{ceil}(\sqrt[3]{A})$

>> ceil(A^(1/3))

```
ans =  
2.0000 + 1.0000i 1.0000  
1.0000 2.0000 + 1.0000i  
diag(A)
```

```
ans =  
4  
2  
eig(A)
```

```
ans =  
11.5440  
-5.5440
```

1.4. $b = [2 : 2 : 9]$

```
b(4)
```

```
ans = 8
```

```
b(1 : 3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
2 4 6
```

```
b(:)
```

```
ans =
```

```
2
```

```
4
```

```
6
```

```
8
```

```
std(b)
```

```
ans = 2.5820
```

```
cos(b) (con todos los dígitos)
```

```
ans =
```

```
-0.416146836547142 -0.653643620863612 0.960170286650366 -0.145500033808614
```

1.5. $c = [3 : 0.5 : 4]'$

```
C = [-2 3 9; 4 -6 1; 11 -7 2]
```

```
C * x = c
```

Resolver para x

```
x =
```

```
-0.078947
```

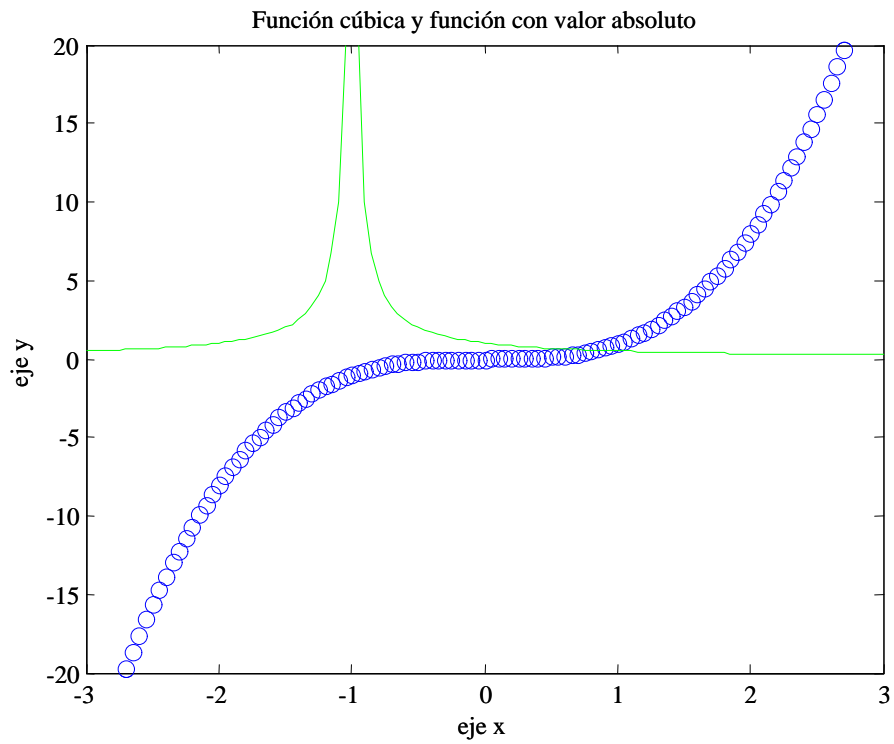



Figure 1:

```

ylabel('eje y'),...
hold on,...
plot(x,z,'g')

figure(2),...
subplot(1,2,1),...
plot(x,y,'x'),...
title('Función cúbica'),...
xlabel('eje x'),...
ylabel('eje y'),...
subplot(1,2,2),...
plot(x,z,'r'),...
title('Función con valor absoluto'),...
xlabel('eje x'),...
ylabel('eje y')

```

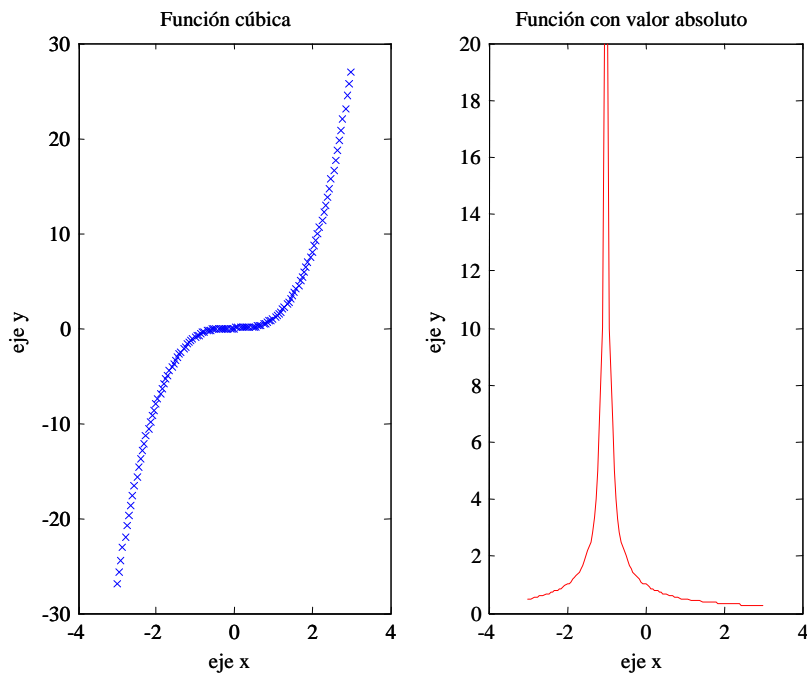


Figure 2:

2.2. Para que vean que también podemos realizar gráficas en tercera dimensión, graficar usando la siguiente información:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= -4 * \text{pi} : \text{pi}/16 : 4 * \text{pi}; \\
 x &= \cos(t); \\
 y &= \sin(t); \\
 z &= t;
 \end{aligned}$$

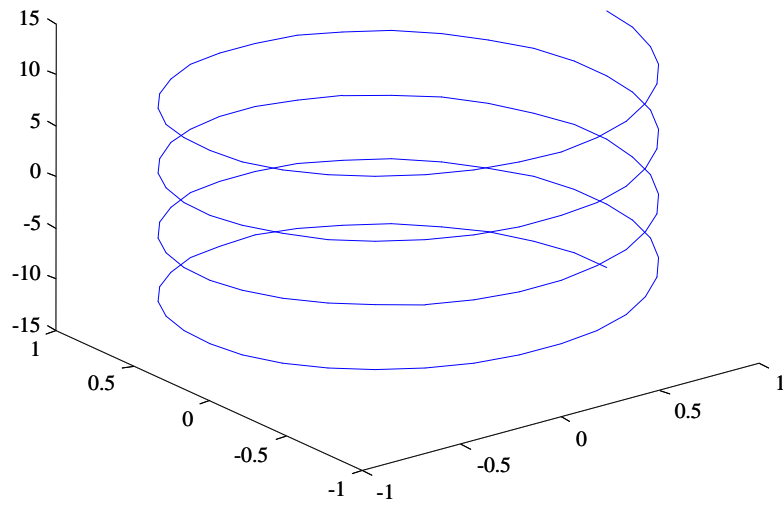


Figure 3: